

Identity

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All peoples have the right of self-determination...to freely determine their political, social and cultural development. Article 1, Point 1 of the United Nations Covenant on Civil and Political Rights :

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Now Blackburn turns to the BNP!

Newly elected BNP councillor Robin Evans flanked by some of his campaign helpers

● **Golden Opportunity P4**

● **Scottish Identity P8**

● **Eastern Threat P12**

● **Election Report P14**



● LABOUR TO RECRUIT MORE CHEAP

LABOUR FROM ASIA AND AFRICA

MORE OVERSEAS workers from Asia and Africa will be able to come to the UK to work under plans announced last month by the Home Office. The Blair Government is planning to adapt and expand two existing foreign workers schemes — the Commonwealth Working Holidaymakers Scheme (WHS) and the Seasonal Agricultural Workers Scheme (SAWS) — in order to boost the numbers of foreign workers available to enter the UK to do low paid jobs such as nursing. Part of the plan is to use the Working Holidaymakers Scheme as a means to open the door to more African and Asian migrants. At present, the vast majority of working holidaymakers come from Australia, New Zealand, Canada and South Africa. The figures for other Commonwealth countries, particularly countries in Africa and on the Asian subcontinent, are much lower.

Publishing the consultation papers, Labour Home Office Minister, Lord Rooker, said: "We are an open, trading nation and we need properly managed migration to ensure we have the people we need so that our economy can continue to flourish in the global marketplace ... Migrants have an enormous amount to offer our economy — if we can harness their vitality, skills and energy we can

stimulate productivity, economic growth and job creation."

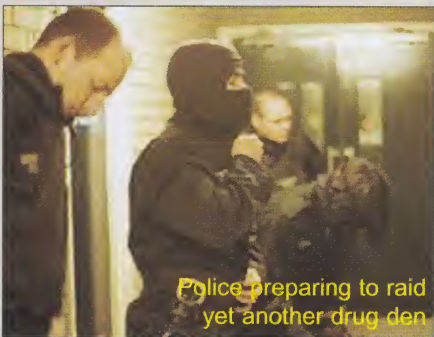
● LEGAL BILL FOR ASYLUM SEEKERS DOUBLES TO £138 MILLION

LEGAL AID for asylum seekers cost the British taxpayer £138 million last year — a 50% increase on the previous year. And the estimated bill for this year will rise to at least £150 million according to the National Audit Office. One London law firm alone received £700,000 from the taxpayer for work on asylum cases.

Refugee support and integration initiatives across the UK have received a Home Office cash boost of nearly £1 million. Twenty nine new and continuing projects will benefit from grants totalling £950,000 from the Government's Challenge Fund — double last year's funding. The Fund, set up by the Home Office last year, is a three-year scheme to give financial support to refugee projects.

Labour Home Office Minister, Beverley Hughes, said: "The UK can only benefit both culturally and economically from the full participation of refugees in the life of their communities and our nation."

● ETHNIC GANG WARFARE THREATENS



LONDON

THE DEPUTY Assistant Commissioner of Scotland Yard Mike Fuller has warned that London is "on the cusp" of violent turf war as ethnic criminal gangs prepare to fight for control of the city's £250 million-a-year drug business. In all 19 people have died this year in ethnic gang warfare

as Bangladeshis, Chinese, Turks, Jamaicans, Albanians and Kurds have fought to carve up the capital along territorial lines.

The spread of ethnic gangland terror was further highlighted last month when 50 Turks and Kurds rampaged through the Green Lane area of north London using knives, baseball bats and guns. One person was killed and 20 needed hospital treatment in what was the latest in a series of deadly violence within the Turkish and Kurdish community linked to drugs racketeering. The National Criminal Intelligence Service (NCIS) estimate that 70% of the heroin coming into the UK is brought in by ethnic Turkish gangs based in Britain.

One theory is that the Green Lane violence was linked to the banned Kurdish terrorist group the PKK, which in April restyled itself as the Kurdistan Freedom and Democracy Congress (KADEK), and which is known to run drugs and protection rackets across north London. One local businessman alleged that these gangsters were "taking advantage" of the civil rights they enjoyed in the UK to expand their criminal operations.

● CORRUPT LABOUR COUNCIL LEADER JAILED

A JUDGE warned last month that the "cancer" of local government corruption had to be eradicated as he jailed a Labour party council leader who spent thousands of pounds of a charity's cash on lavish hotels, meals and prostitutes. Garvin Reed — the former Labour deputy leader of Rotherham metropolitan borough council — was sentenced to three years in prison after Sheffield crown court heard how he was the lynchpin of a £172,000 fraud. Reed, 54, abused his position as the national convenor of the National Local Government Forum Against Poverty to pose as a millionaire businessman during trips around the country. Reed admitted to conspiracy to steal along with Bob Bone, the forum's national coordinator, who was described as holding the "purse strings" of the anti-poverty charity. In sentencing Reed, the judge concluded: "Corruption in local government and public affairs is a cancer. It has to be eradicated before it spreads. Radical surgery is required when it's uncovered and that inevitably will take the form of severe punishment. Now that the fun and games and bingeing has stopped there is a price to be paid."



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Articles Update

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PEOPLE POWER MAKING HISTORY

Nick Griffin

One of the most symbolic events arising from the election of BNP councillor Robin Evans in Blackburn last month was the report of the huge cheer that went up inside the offices of the *Lancashire Evening Telegraph* when news of his victory came through. On the surface it appears to be a confusing anomaly. In the days leading up to the election, the newspaper had devoted one front page and editorial after another to attacking the BNP, even providing Tony Blair with the front page platform to plead with local voters not to vote for us. 'Shameful' was the hysterical front-page headline when the BNP victory was announced.

Put into its proper perspective, however, the cheering of the BNP victory is easily explained. The people doing it were ordinary members of staff and not members of the newspaper's editorial or management teams. They were representative of the people who had just voted Robin Evans into office in Mill Hill and the tens of thousands of other people across Lancashire who have recently voted BNP or are now intending to — decent, hard-working people who have borne the brunt of years of anti-white racism, discrimination and inequality at the hands of the ruling elites and who now realise that the BNP can help them.

The people writing the anti-BNP editorials and front pages at the *Lancashire Evening Telegraph*, however, are very different. Much smaller in number, they are members of the ruling elite who have long promoted and maintained the ideology of anti-white racism, discrimination and inequality — and who have grown fat, wealthy and privileged in the process. For this reason alone they have a vested interest in keeping the BNP out of power.

So from this perspective the cheering in the newspaper's offices was but another indication of the vast gulf that is developing in this country between the vast majority of ordinary British people and the ruling, liberal elite. It goes without saying that many of the people who were cheering may have contributed to or at least facilitated in some way the anti-BNP reporting of their employer. But this fact just highlights even more the fragility of the existing anti-BNP 'consensus'. It shows that it is being maintained by many people who not only secretly reject it, but who actually support the other side!

Such a situation is reminiscent of the last years of communism in Eastern Europe when the system was kept alive by a false consensus. Apart from the ruling elite of the communist party who controlled the government, the police and the media, the vast majority of ordinary people in countries like the former German Democratic Republic had long known that the system was based on lies and that its favourite ideological slogans had no basis in reality. For years they paid lip service to it, just waiting for the opportunity to display their real beliefs. And when that opportunity came, the pernicious ideology that the system espoused collapsed like a house of cards.

Literally overnight, people in the German Democratic Republic realised that they held the power in their hands to remove the walls and fences that had kept them imprisoned and impoverished for so long. In the event, the fall of the Berlin Wall triggered a democratic domino effect which saw

the collapse of communism across Eastern Europe and transformed the political map of Europe.

We are seeing the first stages of this democratic domino effect here in Britain — from Oldham to Burnley to Stoke and now to Blackburn. The silent majority of British people who have bitten their tongues for years are now realising that the walls and fences of Political Correctness and anti-white discrimination are actually incredibly flimsy and that they can change things quite rapidly for the better merely by voting BNP.

All the other ingredients for the democratic domino effect are also present. There is the dogmatic refusal of the old politicians to accept the real concerns of people or to accept them as being legitimate. This is exacerbated by an arrogant assumption that they can tell people what to think. "The BNP offer nothing to the people of Mill Hill" proclaimed Tony Blair just before the election, and: "people have a big enough choice ... without the BNP."

Just as in communist Eastern Europe, the ruling political elite in the UK is massively out of touch with the thinking and wishes of the people. Likewise, they share a dogmatic refusal to accept that there can be any modification of official party ideology. Take the comment of Labour Foreign Secretary and Blackburn MP Jack Straw — himself a Trotskyite communist sympathiser in his youth — that the democratic desires of the people of Mill Hill "...will not obstruct our efforts to build a multi-religious community in the town."

And typical of totalitarian regimes and ideologies there is an implied coercive threat. Eric Pickles, Shadow local government secretary said after the Blackburn result: "The BNP should be opposed wherever they stand. Their evil pernicious doctrine must be rejected." Note the emphasis on "must be rejected". Pickles was not giving advice to the people of Britain so much as an order!

In fact, such an attitude is extraordinarily similar to that used by the former communist regimes to describe the democratic parties that began to spring up in the last days of the Soviet bloc. And just as they called their democratic opponents 'fascists', so Labour, the Conservatives and the LibDems call the BNP 'fascists' today — a label that has even been applied to striking firemen!

Ultimately, of course, none of it will do them any good. The tide of history is moving too swiftly and it is up to us to keep riding it. As Blackburn BNP councillor Robin Evans said after his recent success: "It is an important victory for a long neglected majority." The BNP stands alone in defending the interests of this long-neglected majority. We have long known it and now they too are recognising it in unprecedented numbers. Our task for 2003 is to spread this recognition even further and replicate our successes in Burnley and Blackburn across the country. The dominoes are waiting to fall. Only we can move them!



AN OPPORTUNITY L

NICK GRIFFIN urges us to take full advantage of the BNP's unprecedented potential to change the face of British politics



We've done it again! Council seats are beginning to look rather like buses — you wait decades for one, then four arrive all at the same time. Robin Evans' historic victory in Mill Hill ward in Blackburn contains a number of vital lessons for all of us in the British National Party.

- While advance work obviously makes things far easier for us, a vigorous BNP campaign can come from nowhere to take a seat in a first-past-the-post council election.
- We can take seats from any of the three old parties. We have now won Labour, Tory and LibDem seats, in wards ranging from council estates through Victorian terraces to 'posh' villages.
- We take votes from all the old parties. LibDem voters who only made that thoroughly odd choice in order to get the Labour party out are very ready to switch to us, but so are disillusioned Labour supporters and Conservatives who'll back us to kick out pro-multi-culti councillors.

- The public knowledge of, and attitude to, the BNP is shifting dramatically in our favour. Just a couple of years ago, anyone canvassing for us (and those who did could be counted on one or two hands in the entire country) was all too used to a householder responding to the words "Good evening, Mr. Bloggs, I'm calling on behalf of your British National Party candidate ..." with a blank expression and the word "Who?"

POPULAR AND RESPECTED

In Blackburn last month, the single most common response was "You've got my vote." Even those who don't support us replied to the question "Can we count on your vote?" with a polite "no" — the bad old days of abuse and slammed doors are gone.

Even Labour party tellers in the four polling stations on election day sat and chatted amiably with our own tellers. With each pair of tellers being relieved after a couple of hours, this meant that at least two dozen of their activists met with our people without anyone getting confrontational. When even Labour party campaigners react to us as normal people, the process of 'normalising' the BNP has clearly come a long way.

The most rapid change in attitude in the town though has been among the police. Just six months ago our supporters attending the first two meetings of the newly formed Blackburn BNP were confronted by rows of police vans, officers in full riot gear and a whole bank of police intelligence gatherers armed with videos and cameras.

PROFESSIONAL DEMOCRATS

In Mill Hill, by contrast, the police presence was minimal and courteous, and on the night of the count their only concern was to keep the small Anti-'Nazi' League freak show penned in to a corner. Just as happened at the Red-White-and-Blue earlier this summer, as soon as the far-left went home, virtually all the police did as well. Their superior officers have finally got the message — the BNP never cause trouble.

- The ground for our 'shock' win in Mill Hill was prepared by a very effective campaign to expose and stop Labour council plans for an asylum centre in the ward. The local leaflets for this were designed by Burnley Councillor Support worker Simon Bennett and this operation gave us a flying start even before a by-election became a possibility. Such groundwork is clearly vital, so the only way to increase our chances of having such a "stroke of luck" in the future is to run such campaigns on local issues every time they arise.

LIKE NEVER BEFORE

BLACKBURN ELECTION RESULT

BNP	578	32%
Lab	562	31%
L-D	505	28%
Con	154	9%

- That said, our base level of support in the ward was such that we would almost certainly have come a good third had we not massively stepped up the tempo of the campaign in the last ten days. Had we run the Mill Hill election like the vast majority of election efforts this party has made in the past, we would now be congratulating ourselves on getting "20% and beating the Tories. A great result for a first time effort by a new BNP group." This should be the most important lesson — we can come a good third or we can win, it's up to us and whether we're hungry enough to put in the extra effort needed to win.
- No other party in Britain could cross the finishing line first having begun such a short campaign from a standing start. The only comparable result in recent political history was the Save Our Hospital campaign that swept a Labour MP out of office in Kidderminster at the last general election and which went on to take control of the local council back in May. As we've seen in both Stoke and Blackburn, the 'unexpected' popular appeal of the BNP is becoming an electoral phenomenon.

EXPANDING POTENTIAL

All these points mean that it is now only a matter of time before we start winning council seats outside of our North West breakthrough zone. Yorkshire, the West Midlands, London and the North East are particularly fertile ground for us and will see the election of British National Party councillors if only we take the lessons above to heart.

With another big wave of council elections next May, winnable by-elections are likely to be in pretty short supply over the next few months, so we might have until May to prepare for our next big chance. With a target of contesting more than 200 seats, we should stretch the far-left beyond

breaking point, leading to some BNP candidates standing without facing any significant local smear campaign.

With increased professionalism on our part, and the inevitable media focus on whether we'll hold our Burnley seats and/or win elsewhere, there should be a good chance of further successes.

As I wrote here two months ago, that would in turn set us up for the real breakthrough in 2004, when entire councils such as Oldham, Blackburn, Halifax and Sunderland will be up for grabs. As for the European parliamentary elections in the same year, an internal Labour party document — leaked to the press before Robin Evans won — admits that the BNP stands a "realistic chance" of getting an MEP elected in the North West region.

WINNING EUROPEAN SEATS

Here we may well be looking at a Labour party under-estimate. This wouldn't be the first time they've made such a miscalculation. When it came to deciding which cities should have directly elected mayors, for example, John Prescott's office which was making that decision concluded that the chance of our winning in Bradford was so great that Bradford should not get its own mayor. Stoke, by contrast, was seen as a place where we would pose no significant danger. Only once the campaign had actually started did Labour suddenly discover their mistake and have to resort to Zimbabwe-style electoral fraud to keep our Steve Batkin from winning.

Because the European elections are run on a proportional representation basis, there are several larger English regions where we have significant and clearly rising support where a vote of between 7% and 12% could elect British National Party MEPs. This means that, in addition to the North West, Yorkshire, the West Midlands, London and England South East are all likely to be target regions where we'll be striving to win.

Elsewhere, good BNP campaigns which secure 5% of the vote would win us back the £5,000-a-time deposit and, even more important, could cost the rival UK Independence Party seats — a shattering blow which might lead to it breaking up and to more of its talented and essentially patriotic activists joining us. Ideally, of course, we would rather avoid splitting the anti-EU vote by doing a pre-election deal with UKIP's leadership (many of whom were briefly members of the National Front back in the 1970s). This would entail them giving us a clear field in our best regions, in return for us stepping aside in areas such as the South West, but so far UKIP's politically correct frightened rabbit leaders are refusing to play ball.

MORE MONEY NEEDED

But while the popular support needed for a good BNP

showing in 2004 is actually already there, the money we need to run good enough campaigns to unlock it is not. To even begin to put up an adequate show, we'll have to lay out at least £150,000 — a fraction of what UKIP, let alone the Establishment parties, will have to play with.

Early next year we will be launching a national appeal and fund to help provide this money, but the majority will have to be raised regionally or we just won't be able to cope. The big problem with high profile national appeals is that everyone gets so carried away with giving money for that specific purpose that the general donations on which we rely for our day-to-day running expenses all but dry up.

In the two years before the 1999 Euro election, for example, our appeal for it raised £89,000. But the resulting shortfall in general donations forced the then leadership to dip into the fund itself repeatedly long before the money could be spent on the election. As a result, when the time came to throw the money into the election, something like £50,000 had already been spent simply on keeping the party afloat over the previous two years.

Fortunately, the then leader was sitting on a legacy left to him for the benefit of the party, so was able to make up the shortfall out of that. Since, however, the substantial sum still left over is no longer available to the party, no such strategic reserve can be called upon for 2004. This is why central funds will have to be used for centrally-incurred expenses and for emergency top-ups only, with the bulk of the money needed having to be raised at regional level over the next 18 months — starting immediately.

GENERATING MORE INCOME

Standing orders from regular local donors, individual pledges, fund-raising concerts and socials all have their part to play in this. But the problem with such things is that, invariably, they hit the pockets of the same few people who also do most of the work.

This is why the national leadership have put a lot of time and effort in recent months into developing new ideas which will help to raise money 'painlessly': The launch of Excalibur merchandise; moves to develop a new and more

positive nationalist music scene; an experiment with the indirect benefits 'insurance' scheme mooted in *ID* earlier this year; in-depth research into the practicality of a British nationalist lottery, and the creation of the FSID video magazine around which even small groups of activists should be able to pull together a support and fund-raising base — all these initiatives are designed to end the neglect of fund-raising that has bedevilled British nationalism for decades.

The most obvious — and politically advantageous — solution, however, has already been in existence for several years, and is still woefully underused. Our monthly newspaper, *Freedom*, costs just a few pence a copy when bought in bulk, but sells for 45p. Sold door-to-door, experience shows that about a quarter of households buy a copy. 'Yes' voters from canvassing returns are even more likely to buy. The majority of first-time purchasers will then keep on buying a copy each month provided someone goes back to them regularly.

SELLING IS THE KEY

But the best thing about this is that some regular buyers will progress to buying *Identity* as well. Some will get more and more politicised and end up joining. Others will feed you titbits of local information which will be invaluable at council election time. And, most of all, many of your regulars will pay for their paper with a £1 coin and tell you to "keep the change." Quite a few will do the same with a fiver. As a result, selling 100 papers won't bring you in the £45 face value, but well over £100; month after month after month.

There isn't a BNP Group, let alone a Branch, in the country that can't raise a £1,000 a year using this simple and constructive method. And every penny of it will come from the public, not from our own long-suffering activists.

The money we need to turn Euro 2004 from our big opportunity into our big breakthrough is out there, just waiting for us to go and get it. We've got 18 months to go, and several of those months will be swallowed up by actual election campaigns. There's not a moment to lose, and your organiser needs all the help he or she can get — now!

GRIFFIN NOW ON CD!

Here for only £5: the very latest opinion and analysis from the Chairman and other authors live.

"While the Nazis sought an all-powerful state, we radical modern nationalists believe that it is the job of government not to provide for its able-bodied citizens "from the cradle to the grave", but to create the economic and social circumstances in which they can comfortably provide for themselves and their families through their own efforts.

If we look anywhere to the 1930s for inspiration for our economic and social ideas, it is not to the big government, mass production, state-directed capitalism favoured by the Nazis, but to the Distributist proposals of GK Chesterton and Hilaire Belloc. Their basic aim was to increase the proportion of the population who own — directly and personally — not just their home but also the means by which they earned their living."

(an extract from the Chairman's talk on this month's Vanguard CD)

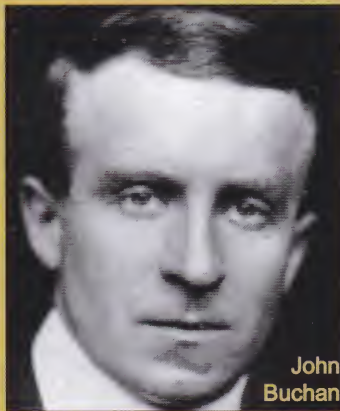


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SPIRIT OF THE AGE 4

IAN CHRISTIE remembers British author and patriot John Buchan (1875-1940)

It is a sad reflection of the cultural state of Britain today that the prolific works of John Buchan are hardly known. While many people may know the Alfred Hitchcock film *"The Thirty Nine Steps"*, far fewer realise that it was based on one of Buchan's many novels. But Buchan was not just a thriller writer, he was also a prolific historical biographer of figures such as Nelson and Cromwell. He was also a committed British patriot who used his art to reflect the cultural values and aspirations of our nation and its heritage.



John Buchan

Buchan was one of the director's favourite writers, and he had earlier toyed with the idea of filming Buchan's *Greenmantle* (1916). Often in Hitchcock's films an innocent man is chased by the police and the villains. In one scene Hannay says: *"I know what it is to feel lonely and helpless and to have the whole world against me, and those are things that no men or women ought to feel."* The basic outline of the story was thoroughly worked over in the film. At the end Hitchcock parallels handcuffs with a suggestion of marriage. The sequence in which Hannay was first protected and then betrayed by a jealous Highland crofter, has no counterpart in the book at all.

JOURNEY ACROSS THE EMPIRE

John Buchan was born in Perth in 1875, the son of a Free Church minister. The following year the family moved to Fife, then to the Gorbals in Glasgow where John attended Hutcheson's Grammar School. In 1892 he won a bursary to Glasgow University, and in 1895 he won a scholarship to Brasenose College, Oxford, where he won the Newdigate Prize for Poetry in 1898, and a first in Greats in 1899.

During his time at Oxford Buchan became a prolific writer, publishing many articles and five books, which included *Don Quixote of the Moors* (1896) *John Burnet of Barns* (1898) a historical romance about the lives of 17th century Covenanters, and *A Lost Lady of the Old Years* (1899) a novel set in Scotland in 1745.

After graduating, Buchan read for the Bar and worked as an author and journalist, contributing to *Blackwood's Magazine* and *The Spectator*, before becoming private secretary to Lord Milner, High Commissioner to South Africa, in 1901. He spent the next two years working on the reconstruction of South Africa following the Boer War, before returning to London. From 1903 to 1906 he worked as a barrister and continued his writing career, publishing many short stories and works of non-fiction. In 1907 he married Susan Grosvenor, a happy marriage resulting in three sons and a daughter.

THE THIRTY NINE STEPS

That same year he was made a director of the publishing firm Thomas Nelson & Son, and in 1910 published *Prester John*, an adventure tale set in South Africa, followed in 1915 by *The Thirty-Nine Steps* which presented spy-catcher Richard Hannay, who was modelled after a young Army officer named Edmund Ironside, later Field-Marshal Lord Ironside of Archangel, whom Buchan had met during WW I. In the story Hannay had all the qualities of a hero, who could defend the English way of life against foreign threat. He is a 37-year-old wealthy Scot, who meets an American journalist, named Scudder, who tells of an international assassination plan. Scudder is murdered, and Hannay realizes that he is the prime suspect. He flees to Scotland, and hides there from the police and the foreign conspirators and other anarchists. Hannay guesses that Scudders's cryptic note (Thirty-nine steps - I counted them - High tide 10:17 p.m.) refers to the location of the anarchists' beach house. The conspirators are arrested.

The book was adapted on to the screen by Alfred Hitchcock.

RESISTING THE ENEMY

Richard Hannay appeared again in *Greenmantle*, where the hero plays a spy and stops the Germans from using an Islamic prophet for their own ends. This time Hannay's adventures take him through Germany and the Balkans to Constantinople and finally to the Near East front of World War I. Another series character, Sandy Arbutnot, tackles with Hannay a gang of international criminals in *The Three Hostages* (1924). The books end Hannay's adventures. He is now married, has a son, and is happy with his life as lord of Fosse Manor. When the evil plans of Dominic Medina threaten post-war peace, Hannay returns to his old life of action.

Lawyer Edward Leithen was the central character in three novels, starting from *The Power House* (1916), and continuing in *The Dancing Floor* (1926), which returned again in the theme of paganism, *The Gap in the Curtain* (1932), and *Sick Heart River* (1941). Dickson McGunn, a respectable Glasgow grocer, appeared in *Huntingtower* (1922), *Castle Gay* (1930), and *The House of the Four Winds* (1935).

In *Witch Wood* (1927), a historical novel, Buchan wrote about stern Scottish Protestants and devil worship. *The Gap in the Curtain* was a supernatural story, in which the guests at a country house party are enabled by an unconventional scientist to catch a glimpse of an issue of the *Times* dated a year ahead. Sir Edward finds himself in the middle of an old struggle between faith and doubt.

HISTORICAL BIOGRAPHER AND PATRIOT

Among Buchan's other works were 24-volume *Nelson's History of the War* (1915-19), biographies of Montrose (1913, 1928), Walter Scott (1932), Oliver Cromwell (1934) and Augustus (1937). From 1927-35 Buchan was Conservative MP for the Scottish universities. He had then a number of important government posts, serving among others as Lord High Commissioner of the Church of Scotland (1933-34). In 1935, after moving to Canada, he was created the first Baron Tweedsmuir of Elsfield, and served until his death on February 11, 1940, as Governor General of Canada.

Staunchly British, an Empire patriot, Buchan today is, along with so many others of his ilk, regarded as Politically Incorrect. He must therefore be added to the long list of forgotten British heroes who can help us in our quest to rediscover our culture and heritage.

SCOTLAND'S TRUE IDENTITY

DERYK SMITH exposes the deceitful campaign to distort Scottish history and break-up the United Kingdom

The attempted break up of the British Isles, as a united kingdom, is well and truly underway. The Scottish public are being misled in what amounts to a massive con trick that involves their identity, culture and heritage. An undoubted EU-backed campaign in the resurgence of a divisive Scottish Nationalism has firmly taken grip. Bureaucrats, interested in the break up of Europe's powerful, individual nations, have looked on with pleasure as Scots people have been fed stories telling them how their ancestors have been the victims of evil English imperialism.

HOLLYWOOD FICTION

The film industry is but one guilty party. Films such as "The Bruce", "Braveheart", "Chasing the Deer" and "Rob Roy" have all been met with fervent nationalism which has resulted in direct racism against anyone with even a hint of an English accent. Scottish newspapers have also been keen to join the fight. The "Daily Record's" anti-English reporting hit an all time low during the international football double header with England in 1999 with some of the most racist reporting ever seen in a publication in the UK. Apparently this was Scotland's accepted face of nationalism.

The stories used by filmmakers and Scottish Nationalists alike portraying evil English acts against Scots must be examined. "Braveheart" and "The Bruce" are set during the Independence Wars. This was a time when the French Plantagenet dynasty was carving itself an empire, which included many kingdoms in France (Normandy, Brittany, Aquitaine and Anjou), England, Wales and Scotland. William Wallace was in a fight against a tyrannical, foreign king who held his English subjects in as much contempt as he did the Scots.

The Plantagenet kings spent very little time in England, preferring to tour, keeping down uprisings and attacks on their domains, whilst also finding the time to participate in the Holy Roman Empire's crusades in the Middle East. Edouard 'Longshanks' the First was on a crusade when he learned of his accession to the English throne. It took him two years to find his way to England to take his place on the throne.

His long trek from the crusades to England not being enough, he also felt the need to stop off in France to pay homage to the King of France, and then he headed for Gascony where he helped to suppress a rebellion.

"Rob Roy" is a Sir Walter Scott novel, modelled on a real life cattle thief with smatterings of anti-English rhetoric, which was commonplace in any story written during the Victorian period about Scots heroes.

"Chasing the Deer" and any other story set around the Jacobite rebellions completely misses the point with the small-minded Scottish Nationalists. The



Jacobite Rebellion was all about putting a catholic Stuart king back on the throne. As many Scots fought on the Royalist side as fought on the Jacobean side. The EU's front men in the quest for Scottish independence are the SNP. This amalgamation of odious malcontents is surely some of the most contemptuous villains in the piece. The SNP's line is that by being part of Britain, Scots have missed out on so much by not being a part of a Utopian, independent Scotland. Quite where the SNP plucked this nonsense from, beggars belief. What the Scots have achieved around the world throughout history is arguably second to none. The SNP also state that it is wrong for Scotland to be governed by a foreign parliament based in the capital of 'England'. This coming from the same party who will

quite happily hand control of their wonderful, independent, country, over to Brussels. It would be hilarious if only it wasn't so serious.

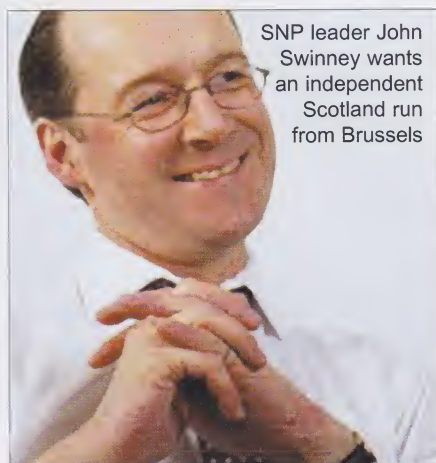
SNP — DIVISIVE AND DESTRUCTIVE

Their claim for independence must also be examined. But why stop at Scotland? What about the once great Kingdoms of Pictland, Dalriada, Gododdin, Bernicia and Strathclyde? These are historically, the true nations of Northern Britain. Shouldn't there be a claim for independence there? Where do we stop? The argument for independence is ludicrous. After the Union of the Crowns, Scotland as a country stepped firmly into the limelight as a great nation. The fact that we were an important part of a more powerful kingdom, which was to spread its' tentacles of control to every corner of the globe, enabled Scots to put themselves to the fore in just about every field of science, technology, the arts, politics and literature. Surely no other country can boast so many influential people in history, per head of population. You only have to look at any list of famous inventors, to see the influence of Scots in the history of the Western world.

Let there be no mistake, this would not have been the case, if not for the Union of the Crowns. There is every chance that Scotland would have been as much of a backwater as, say, Belgium or Denmark. Whilst the SNP wax lyrical over these achievements, they remain silent over how Scots were aided by being part of, arguably, the most powerful kingdom in the last 400 years.

One other argument must be studied. Scotland, per head of population, receives more public money than any other area in Britain. Independence will take this away, leaving the Scottish taxpayer to pick up the bill. Hence, we have the 'Tartan Tax'. Put simply, the SNP will tax the Scots people dry. This is exactly what they have complained about regarding the 'greedy English landlords' of the past, in their sordidly, manipulated history.

The argument for independence takes a further twist when you look at the SNP's policy on Europe. They advocate taking away control from the 'distant English Government in London' and handing it over to Brussels. It is frightening when you find out that this



SNP leader John Swinney wants an independent Scotland run from Brussels

party is winning seats in Scotland. To hold a nation's voters in such contempt is incomprehensible. They clearly have no thought for our heritage, identity or culture. On the face of it they seem to be the honest, upholders of Scottish



In 1696 this medal was issued to supporters of William of Orange to celebrate the monarch's escape from Jacobite assassins. The heads depict Louis XIV of France and James VII and II, the exiled Jacobite monarch. Its inscription compares Louis and James to Herod and Pilate who allowed Christ to be slain.

culture. This is nothing more than a clever magician's slight of hand. The SNP continue to promote Gaelic speaking in Scotland, but what of the true, regional tongues. Gaelic was never the widespread, spoken language in Lowland Scotland (which may be of interest to the local council in Airdrie, who have road signs in Gaelic in the town centre. Shouldn't they be in Brythonic?) The stance the SNP take on language shows that they are lazy and are only playing at the re-culturing of country.

COMMON BRITISH HERITAGE AND IDENTITY

Contrary to common misconceptions, Britain is a group of islands that consist of people of the same genetic makeup, who through the ages of history have been acculturated by groups of invaders, who although small in number, have led to cultural changes in different areas of our isles at different periods of time. To understand this, we must look at one of the most important groups in Scotland. The so-called emigration of the Celts was nothing more than small groups of migrants, not large enough to change the racial composition of society, being powerful enough to be culturally dominant. The Celts were nothing more than a linguistic culture. Put simply, the Celts, over a period of time, mingled, merged and then gained cultural ascendancy.

The common argument used by the Liberal elite that we are traditionally a mix of different races is preposterous. We are an amalgamation of different cultures that through the years have formed a unique island mindset, who are now in danger of extinction from various fronts, and we must be protected. The evidence shows that this protection is not being given by any of the mainstream parties, and especially in Scotland from a so-called nationalist party in the form of the SNP.

These idiots must be shown the door by true Scottish patriots. The only party who are truly standing up for Scottish heritage and future prospects are the BNP. There can be no mistake there.

Slainte!

The author is the BNP's Glasgow organiser.

Identity Interviews new YBNP Chairman Tony Wentworth.



ID: When did you join the BNP and why?

I joined the BNP in 1999 when I was still 16. I come from a very working class area in South East London with a high non-white population. I first became aware of the situation in this country in the year following the death of my mother when I was 13. My father had suddenly become a single parent and was working full time whilst bringing up 5 children, of which I am the oldest. He was given not one single iota of help from the local authority with looking after the children. There were no benefits, no free after-school play clubs or child minders to look after the younger ones while my dad was at work, nothing. Shortly afterwards I started to notice a visible increase in council fund going towards ethnic minority projects, including the building of a new mosque in the area. This really opened my eyes as to how the indigenous population are ever increasingly becoming second class citizens in Britain.

Towards the end of 1998 a friend of mine got hold of a BNP newspaper and lent it to me. I read it, agreed with every word, then in January 1999 I joined up.

ID: Sixteen is quite a young age; did you get active with your local Branch straight away?

I first became active around the time of 1999's European Elections but that election was largely fought on a national level so the workload for a new activist was quite limited. Besides leafleting and various other activities I became heavily

involved during the London Mayor and Assembly elections in 2000 when we gained over 80,000 votes across the capital. Then shortly afterwards we had a by-election in North End ward in Bexley, where Colin Smith took 28% of the vote which at the time sent shock waves through the establishment. Ever since then I've always been heavily involved at a local level and with the YBNP. Also, since the beginning of 2002 I've one of the party's 'behind the scenes' workers, producing membership bulletins and dealing with enquiries.

ID: Other than your BNP work what else do you do?

At the moment I am a first year politics student at Salford University so my degree course and party work take up a lot of my time. But other than that I do part-time bar work and removals to supplement the pathetic loan I get from the government. Like 99% of 20-year-old students going down the pub for a few hours is not unusual, along with various pastimes such as football, snooker and ten-pin bowling.

ID: Have you ever had any trouble from other students because of your position in the YBNP?

A little. Not from normal students but from the professional wasters of the Anti Nazi League who are currently campaigning to expel me - with very little luck though. One day they stood outside the building and managed to collect only four signatures. Other than that the vast majority are OK and couldn't care less whether I'm a member of the BNP or not.

ID: Why do you think that the YBNP is important in a rapidly growing party like ours?

The YBNP needs to serve as a training ground for the younger members of our movement, whilst being enjoyable and rewarding to both the members and the party. It needs to give them the knowledge needed to understand the political system in Britain, along with essential campaigning and electioneering skills. We need to teach young people what British nationalism is really all about, rather than having them swallow the distorted picture put out by the mass media. Building team spirit is important too. Also, like attracts like so young people are the best recruiters of other youngsters.

ID: What are your plans for the future of the YBNP?

Besides establishing what I've outlined above, a new organisational structure will be put into place after the New Year. This will give us a more effective operational mechanism instead of burdening two or three people with the running of the youth-wing as has been the case in the past. On top of that there will be a major national recruitment campaign to be launched in the New Year which will mean taking ourselves to the white youth of Britain and alerting them to the fact that we exist. Far too many are still unaware that there is an organisation out there that is not only looking out for their interests but is actually willing to do some thing about it.

Q. Your appointment as YBNP leader comes within the context of the previous YBNP leader, Mark Collett being sacked. What is your feeling about your appointment in this circumstance and how confident are you that you'll not make the same mistakes?

A: It is always unfortunate when someone has to take over from a friend in such circumstances but we all have to get on with the task in hand and put the past behind us. It is important that we always take anything any journalist says with a pinch of salt, and that's putting it lightly! That said, we have to learn from each others mistakes and make sure that we don't make mistakes in the future. Personally I would never have allowed a journalist to get so involved in my personal life, I'd have kept it strictly business. So the answer is no. I wouldn't make the same mistakes.

Q. Do you aspire to represent the party in elections? Council, Parliamentary, European?

A: Yes, definitely. It is paramount that we get as many decent candidates as necessary for these elections and we all have a duty to make sure that our targets are fulfilled. I would stand in any election, but looking into the future it will become more and more necessary to have more decent parliamentary candidates, as that is our ultimate goal. Having said that, politics is a marathon not a sprint and if you allow yourself to jump in at the deep end too soon you will only drown under pressure and achieve nothing, as seen with the NF back in the seventies when they completely collapsed. So it's important to realise what is achievable for us at any given time. Personally I believe I'd make a good parliamentary candidate as by that time I will have the experience and education necessary to do that job should I be elected.

ID: Anything else you would like to add?

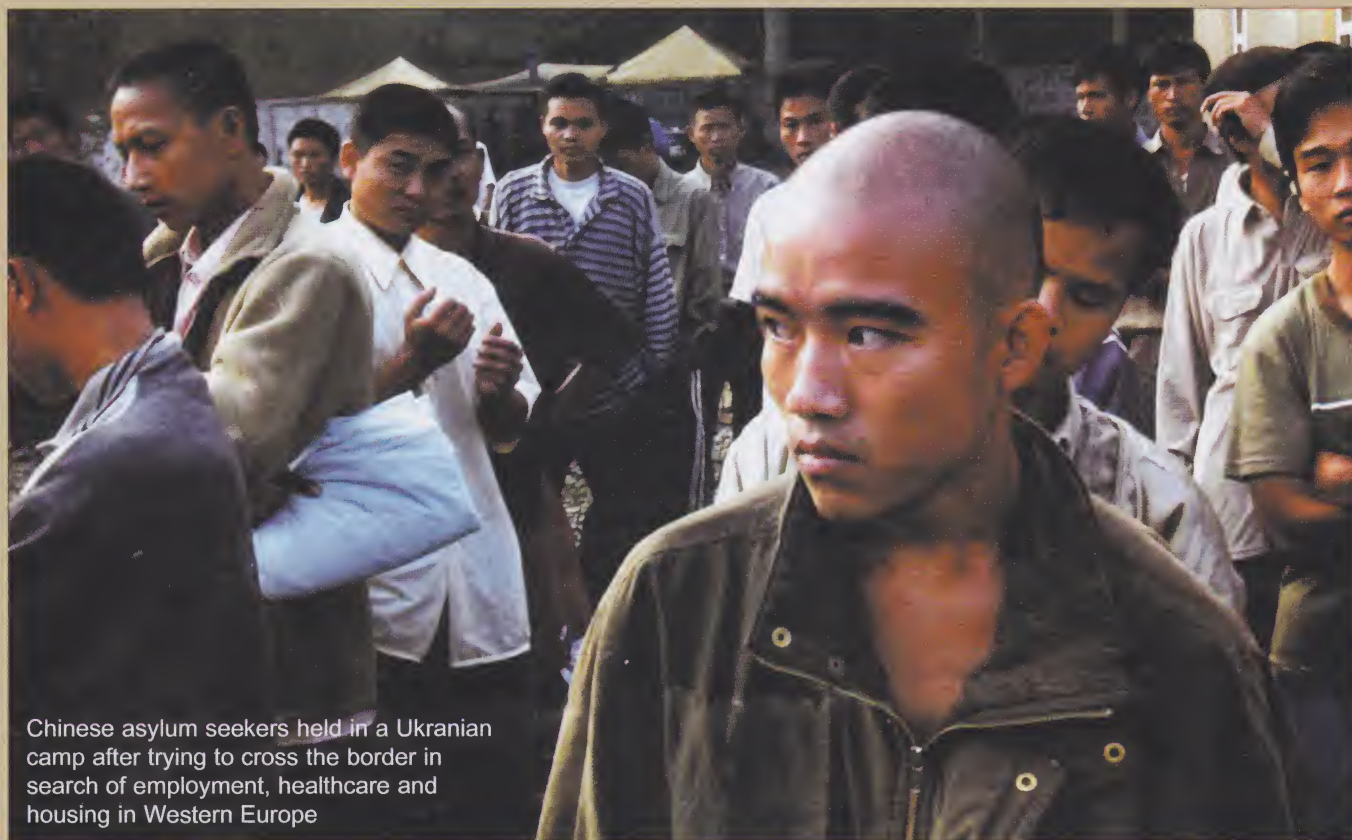
Yes, just to urge people - members, supporters and sympathisers alike - not to just sit around while our nation goes down the pan. There is something for everyone to do, no matter where you live or what you do for a living or how old you are. Too much is at stake to just spend our time in the pub or in front of the TV. If we don't get off our backsides and do something now then one day we'll switch on the TV to find that our country no longer belongs to us and that WE are the minority.

Tony (right) took time out to assist new BNP Councillor Robin Evans (left) with his very successful election campaign



CHILL WIND FROM THE EAST

RICHARD COOK highlights the real dangers of the EU's continued eastward expansion



Chinese asylum seekers held in a Ukrainian camp after trying to cross the border in search of employment, healthcare and housing in Western Europe

In October, amongst great pomp and ceremony in Brussels, the European Commission announced that 10 new countries — Poland, Hungary, the Czech Republic, Slovakia, Slovenia, Latvia, Lithuania, Estonia, Cyprus and Malta — would become full members of the European Union in 2004. The British Labour government, which has long been pushing for this development, immediately declared its satisfaction, with Foreign Secretary Jack Straw alleging that the enlargement was “good for Britain” in terms of boosting the UK economy and creating new jobs while locking in “peace and stability right across our continent.”

BRITISH JOB LOSSES TO EASTERN EUROPE

Aside from the regurgitated sound-bites, however, Mr.Straw was careful to avoid offering any specific details as to what the EU's enlargement will actually mean in practice for Europe as a whole and Britain in particular, or what it will cost. He laughingly pontificated, for example, that the EU's enlargement would be good for the British economy and create new jobs. But what seemingly slipped his mind was the already painful reality that Eastern Europe is fast developing into a cheap labour magnet drawing British companies and jobs out of the UK.

Only a few days earlier, the British power tool manufacturer Black & Decker joined the growing list of companies abandoning Britain for Eastern Europe by announcing that it was axing nearly 1,000 jobs at Spennymoor, County Durham and transferring assembly and packaging operations to the Czech

Republic. Black & Decker merely declared that the decision was necessitated by the demands of the global market and this was also the message from Tony Blair who, despite his Sedgefield constituency being located near the plant, insisted that “This is the nature of the international economy”. It certainly is, and EU membership for countries like the Czech Republic will obviously facilitate the transfer of more British jobs and economic wealth to Eastern Europe in the coming years.

ASYLUM SEEKERS FROM EASTERN EUROPE

What Mr.Straw also forgot to describe when declaring the benefits of EU enlargement was the affects of giving the 75 million inhabitants of the former communist states of Eastern Europe the rights of movement, residency, work, social rights and financial support in and across every EU country including Britain. Britain is already plagued by Eastern European organised crime gangs bringing violence, prostitution and drug trafficking to the streets of London and other major British cities. And there are already clear signs that illegal immigration from Eastern Europe into the UK is rising sharply.

The 28% increase in asylum seekers coming to Britain between April and June this year over the same period last year was partly due to the fact that the Czech Republic produced the second largest number of asylum seekers, and that applications from that particular country were seven times higher than in the first three months of the year. And, of

course, by 2004 they and millions like them won't even have to go through the asylum process.

MASS IMMIGRATION THREAT

The implications of this are indeed ominous not just for Britain but for the whole of Western Europe. A recent authoritative report commissioned by the non-governmental German Migration Council, for example, has argued that the EU's eastward expansion will bring an influx of about 5 million immigrants to Western Europe by 2020.

One of the report's authors, Professor Klaus Bade, Director of the Institute of Migration Research and Intercultural Studies at Osnabrück University, has estimated that between 700,000 and 900,000 Eastern Europeans were "already mentally sitting on their packed suitcases and ... ready to start out for the west." The figure of five million is based on surveys in the Czech Republic, Poland, Hungary and Slovakia, and a range of migration studies from the mid-90s to the present.

ANARCHY IN THE EAST

It's not just a question of the prospective EU members themselves who pose a potential danger to the West either. Latvia, Lithuania and Poland all border the former Soviet republic of Belarus with its autocratic politics, culture of violence and corruption, and impoverished population of 10 million. To the south lies enormous Ukraine, just as politically unstable and corrupt. And then there's Moldavia, the poorest country in Europe and a major exporter of problems to surrounding countries. Some estimates suggest that one quarter of its 4 million people live outside the country, many of them women sent to work as prostitutes by unscrupulous human traffickers.

These countries are historically known as 'the borderlands', an unruly, unstable and often dangerous no-man's land of some 65 million people stretching from the Baltic to the Black Sea. And they and their problems are already knocking loudly on the door of Western Europe. EU enlargement in 2004 will merely exacerbate a thousand fold these pressures, while making the borderland countries that much more attractive as a springboard for illegal immigrants looking to get to the West.

ILLEGAL IMMIGRANTS DANGER

Already camps have been set up for thousands of illegal immigrants caught trying to cross to the West. In the western Ukrainian town of Mukachevo, just a few miles from the future EU border of Hungary and Slovakia, one camp houses hundreds of men from India, Ethiopia, Nepal, Sri Lanka, Afghanistan and China all waiting for their chance to cross the border after having paid \$10,000 to organized-crime groups to smuggle them across. Once they are across and inside the EU, then they will probably have an open road all the way to Germany, France and Britain. And even if they are stopped, they can then easily claim political asylum status.

How easy this is already is demonstrated by the village of Eisiskes, which lies on the border of prospective EU member Lithuania and Belarus. Like many border villages in this area, Eisiskes has a reputation as a smugglers paradise — not least because the people on both sides of the border are ethnic Poles and often members of the same extended family.

Indeed, for paying a mere \$10, illegal immigrants will be shown how to slip over the border without being noticed. It is in any case probably not that difficult. On the Lithuanian side, the border is marked by a couple of boulders and a few iron rods linked with plastic tape.

The prospect for further uncontrolled mass migration into Western Europe is frightening. Ukraine's Russian border stretches for thousands of miles and most of it is not patrolled. Ukraine also borders three countries — Poland, Slovakia and Hungary — that will join the EU in 2004 and one — Romania — that will join in 2007. The International Organization for Migration recently estimated that 1.6 million migrants passed through Ukraine in 2000. There are already around 100,000 illegal Ukrainian workers in Spain and Portugal alone.

CONFLICT AND INSTABILITY

Of course, none of this was mentioned by Jack Straw back in October when he spoke so confidently of EU enlargement being 'good for Britain'. Of course Tony Blair and New Labour have their own agenda in pushing for EU enlargement and it is naturally influenced by the agenda of the global interests and corporations that have long been financing them. But one thing is clear, rather than in Straw's words 'locking in peace and stability' across the continent, EU enlargement will add fuel to the fire of conflict and instability that is already bubbling across Western Europe, Britain included. And although it will regrettably be painful, the experience will show the British electorate more clearly than ever that on the key questions of crime and immigration, New Labour is as bankrupt as the Tories and the Liberal-Democrats to protect them — not least because they will always remain committed to continued EU membership. It will help them realise that only the British National Party is willing to take back British sovereignty from the EU and to use it to secure the freedom and identity of the people of this country.



THE ROAD TO VICTORY IN BLACKBURN

Mill Hill By-election report by Julie Russell



Canvassing Mill Hill on the Sunday before election

Last month the British National Party scored yet another fantastic victory at the polls — this time in Blackburn, Lancashire making the BNP's fourth councillor in the North West this year.

The Mill Hill ward by-election in Blackburn was called when a Liberal Democrat councillor stepped down 18 months early at the end of October. As chance would have it, Blackburn BNP had, in the Summer, leafleted the area in protest at an OAP's home being emptied "To make room for asylum-seekers" we said. The Labour Council denied it. Weeks later, it turned out to be true.

Amazingly, it was not sure whether the party would contest the by-election at all owing to reorganisation and some days were spent idle before deciding that the BNP would put up a candidate.

Robin Evans, a self-employed builder from nearby Darwen, a new member who had already expressed his wish to stand in council elections, was adopted as the party's candidate and the entire campaign lasted just three weeks.

INSIDE VIEW

As a BNP member who was lucky enough to be a part of the campaign team, I'd just like to give *ID* readers an idea of what it was actually like, including all the hard work and excitement. My Dad and I went up to help out for what we thought would just be a couple of days canvassing, which for me turned out to be nearly a couple of weeks! The Blackburn branch organiser, and Robin's election agent, Fred Spencer, met us on the Wednesday in the week before the election and we spent that evening and the next two days canvassing. Then at the weekend we had a day of action on the Sunday which again involved canvassing and some leafleting too.

Fred had only recently joined the BNP after going to the party's Red White and Blue family festival this summer and soon took on the role of organising things in Blackburn. Fred told us he

was absolutely overwhelmed by the support he received during the campaign by BNP members and officials from all over the country who had travelled from far and wide to help out. Some activists like those from as far north as Scotland and from way down in London, coming a long way for perhaps just a day's leafleting or canvassing. Every single bit of help counted and made sure we won by those 16 votes.

At the end of each day, we went through all the canvassing returns and transferred them to the master copies. We also had a system on the computer for all the 'outs' so we could easily print off lists for re-knocking. It did take a bit of sifting through all the paperwork — but it paid off in the end!

The ward was divided up into 4 polling districts, so we had 4 lists of everything and as we progressed we could get a fair idea of the level of support we had and where the best areas were. In one polling district we were getting 52% of people saying they would *definitely* be voting for us, plus 20% *possibly* voting for us. [percentages like these always need to be down-

graded depending upon the proportion of people who have actually been canvassed — Ed]

I have to say it was well worth asking people who said point blank "No" whether there was any particular reason why they did not want to vote for us. We managed to talk countless people round to definite yes's just by introducing them to Robin and seeing that he wasn't like the other politicians at all.

SAYING WHAT PEOPLE THINK

While we were canvassing in one area, the leafleting team was also out delivering the party's paper, *The Voice of Freedom* and BNP leaflets in other areas, so that when we got to the doorsteps people had already had the chance to read something about us. The BNP election address also had to be delivered to every household. This was an excellent leaflet outlining the main issues affecting people in the Mill Hill ward. First and foremost was



Candidate Robin Evans (far right) and election agent Fred Spencer (second from right) at the count

probably the Witton Bank asylum scandal. A former old peoples' home on the edge of the ward had been earmarked for an asylum seekers centre. These plans were dropped largely due to pressure from local BNP members. Another similar issue was the disgraceful throwing out of elderly people from Laneside Nursing home which was subsequently turned into a temporary asylum hostel.

As with campaigns in Oldham and nearby Burnley, Robin also highlighted how money in Blackburn was being directed at the Asian area of town while poor white areas were neglected.

The leafleting team also had another excellent leaflet to put out — a spoof Liberal Democrat leaflet that caused a great deal of confusion and anger in their camp, which was very funny to see. The leaflet told nothing but the truth about various Lib Dems and their disgusting antics.

When the whole ward had been canvassed and second and third re-knocks done to make sure we had spoken to as many people as possible, we then drew up lists of all those households where at least one person had said they would be voting BNP.

On the day before polling day each of these houses received a personally delivered thank you leaflet reminding them to vote. A small team of people even stayed out finishing off this vital work while most of us went to the Blackburn BNP monthly branch meeting. This was where Robin gave a brief but inspiring speech explaining why he decided to stand for the BNP — basically because he wanted a British future for his son. He also went on to urge others to do what should be thought of as their duty and stand for the BNP next time.

It was also on Wednesday, the day before the election, that the local paper, the *Lancashire Evening Telegraph* featured Tony Blair on the front page and the headline "Don't Let Them In — Blair". Yes, even Tony Blair thought the election, or rather the threat from the BNP, so important that he took time out from his war-mongering in the Middle East to urge people not to vote for us! And if that wasn't enough, Foreign Secretary and MP for Blackburn, Jack Straw, added his voice (in vain) to his leader's desperate pleas.

VICTORY DAY

The next day, Thursday, was polling day and we were up early to man the polling stations for 'telling'. This was something most of us had not done before but since all we had to do was collect peoples' polling card numbers and make polite conversation with the tellers from the other parties, it really wasn't too bad at all.

Back at HQ all the master copies of the electoral registers were waiting so we could cross off our voters when they had voted and then see who hadn't yet done so — the idea being that we

could then get them out to the polling station.

Around 8pm, we were relieved from the polling stations so we could get to the Town Hall in good time. We were greeted by a really unsightly mob of hysterical misfits (and that is a huge understatement) screaming and waving yellow lollipops at us — yes the lefty morons from the Anti-normal League.

Seven of us went into the count, including Sharon from Burnley who had done marvellous work co-ordinating the whole campaign. This was where we would soon find out if all the hard work had actually paid off. The count itself didn't take that long. It was a good feeling to watch all those BNP votes being counted with the frustrated Labour lot looking on and the Lib Dems really despairing. A couple of the Tories there were civil to us, but the rest of the Labour and Lib Dem crowd just acted in their usual hostile un-British way, which is all you can really expect from such people.

TENSION AT THE COUNT

About half way through the count Chris Jackson, the North West Regional organiser, called us all together to tell us it was looking like we had come a very good second. (This was after assuring us on the way in to the count that we had won by a landslide!) So despite feeling quite disappointed at the news, we all put on a brave face and smiled to show we were pleased. Next thing we knew, Chris comes rushing over saying: "We've won, we've won!" I don't think any of us knew quite what to think — it was very exciting. We were just waiting for the votes to be totted up, and slowly you could see the faces of the Labour and Lib Dems drop as it dawned on them that it looked like the nasty BNP had actually come first!

The returning officer called the candidates and election agents together and informed them of the result — we were 15 votes in-front of the Labour candidate. Sure enough, it went to a recount, after which we actually gained a vote. The Labour lot had already left in shame when for some unknown reason the Lib Dems (who were well behind in third place) called a second recount. At this point we didn't hang about anymore and went to help ourselves to the free butties they had laid on. End result — BNP win!

The next day, as expected, the *Lancashire Evening Telegraph* was extremely mad. 'Shameful' was the simple headline, over which it said 'Shock and dismay as BNP take Mill Hill'. Jack Straw, who was obviously very annoyed, tried to smooth things over for himself on local TV but really both he and Tony Blair, did the BNP a favour because no one likes being told who they can and can't vote for in a supposedly democratic society.

The people of Mill Hill had a choice between listening to the Prime Minister himself, or doing what many of them felt deep down was right by voting for Robin Evans, and I can say without a shadow of a doubt they made the right decision.



Building modern

ANTHONY HOLROYD concludes his two part series advocating BNP housing and transport priorities



TRADITIONAL EUROPEAN CITIES.

In the design of humanised cities in the 21st Century we must exercise caution. The demands of modern day life mean that many purely traditional cities, such as Venice, might not be practical in the modern era. Industry requires fast transportation of bulk materials. Many people must travel long distances to and from work. It would be wise at this point to ask ourselves exactly what we want.

In my travels, however, I have identified several factors that have made traditional cities desirable places to live and which are perfectly compatible with the demands of the modern age:

- **Water.** The presence of canals, flowing rivers and natural water systems has a strong positive effect upon the aura (the 'feel') of a city. This partly explains why pre-industrial cities are so popular. Many of them have extensive canal systems. Water is such an important asset to human beings that it appears to be firmly rooted within our psychology. We are naturally attracted to watery places.
- **Pedestrianisation.** Western civilisation made a critical error in its universal adoption of road vehicles. Few inventions in the history of mankind have been more devastating to the natural and urban environment than the automobile. Its negative effects have enormously outweighed any positive benefit that it might have given. Cars are awful. They de-humanise streets. They kill or maim hundreds of innocent people every single day. They also ruin street life with their noise and pollution. Mechanised transport should be excluded from our cities. The most comfortable urban environments are pedestrianised.
- **Traditional architectural styles.** Traditional styles are overwhelmingly popular. Canterbury and York attract millions of visitors from around the world. Their Cathedrals and pre-industrial architecture are enormously popular. The brutal mass-produced homes of their 20th century suburbs, contrast very sharply with the traditional Tudor streets.

- **The Air.** Traffic fumes and industrial contamination have contaminated the air in most UK cities. Diesel fumes are carcinogenic and toxic. The incidence of heart attacks rises dramatically during periods of high air pollution. Pollution is also demoralising. On the other hand, electrically powered transport systems are clean, efficient and quiet. They can also be powered by electrical energy from clean, renewable sources.
- **Noise.** The only sounds that should be audible within a city are the forces of nature (the wind or running water) or people. Traffic noise and electronic sound systems seriously damage the comfort of the environment.
- **Urban density.** The population density of traditional cities is generally much higher than modern suburban towns. Population densities could be as high as 200,000-people/sq mile. Traditional cities tend to feel cosy rather than cramped and over-crowded. Once the road vehicle is removed from the streets, the perception of overcrowding is reduced. Although much of the architecture is larger than human scale, it is not oppressive.
- **Countryside.** Many traditional cities were much less than 1 mile in diameter. The cities did not have suburbs, as we would recognise them today. As such, the centre of the city was only 10 minutes walk from open, unblemished countryside. Pre-industrial cities allowed easy access to the countryside without intruding upon it.
- **Transportation.** Traditional cities such as Venice, Florence, Bruges and Canterbury, relied heavily upon water and horse-drawn carts for the transportation of material goods. The canal system of Venice is slow and requires a great deal of materials handling in the transport of goods. This increases the cost of transportation within the city. Water transport is perfectly adequate for people, given that people tend to load and unload themselves. For heavy material goods that can afford to take their time, canals are adequate. For most material goods, we need to look for alternatives that do not involve conventional motorised vehicles.
- **Waste disposal.** In a compact city arrangement, disposing of refuse is complicated. In Venice, an interesting system has been developed. When refuse sacks are full, they are taken to one of many small refuse stores, which sit along the canals. Each neighbourhood has its own refuse store, which is emptied, by canal boat, on a weekly basis.

WHAT TO DO WITH THE CAR

Few inventions in the history of mankind have been more devastating to the natural environment than the car. It ruins the 'street-

humanised cities

life' of a city with its noise and pollution. It isolates people from their surrounding environment. It damages the beauty of our cities. It produces thousands of tonnes of toxic, carcinogenic air pollution, all of it at ground level, where it inevitably enters the human body. Medical studies have found that the incidence of heart attacks within urban environments tends to increase enormously during periods of high air pollution.

The car has also given rise to urban sprawl. Many city dwellers attempt to escape the noisy, polluted environment of the car-infested city, by moving out into the countryside. In order to accommodate these people, new roads, towns, airports and shopping centres have been constructed. Due to the dispersed nature of the suburban environment, the inhabitants of the so-called 'garden-cities' are more dependent upon the car than ever before. Living within these suburban environments, it is very difficult to imagine how we could survive without a car. These environments have been built 'around' the car. Take a few moments to think about it. Almost every day-to-day activity that we undertake, such as taking the children to school, collecting the weekly shopping, going to work, getting to airports for our holidays, all of these activities would be extremely awkward without the use of a car.

CONNECTING TRANSPORT AND HOUSING

In order to solve the problem of transport within an urban environment, we need to make large changes to the environment itself. New Labour has failed to achieve this. It attempted to solve the problem by using punitive taxes, 'forcing' people to use public transportation. This has failed to work and having examined the impractical nature of suburban transportation, we can easily see why.

A large part of the problem is that Labour and Conservative governments have tended to look upon transportation and housing policies as entirely separate issues. Different departments with different sets of ideals, dealt with the issues individually. There was surprisingly little coordination of effort. The truth is that transport and housing policies are inextricably linked to one another. A city that is optimised for the use of the car is likely to be too sparse and too diffuse for a successful subway system to be implemented. This is one of the reasons why London Underground is experiencing such severe financial difficulties. In order for such a system to be economic and viable, the population density of the city must be quite high by modern suburban standards.

MOVING PEOPLE MORE EASILY

People are more versatile than material goods and are generally easier to transport. More than a century of inner city transport experience has given us detailed knowledge in the design and operation of underground metro systems, tram systems, canal boat transportation, overhead mono-rail, mini-electric street vehicles and walking. All of the listed options are completely practicable within a compact car-free environment.

- **A more extensive Underground metro-system.** Despite its high installation cost, this is a land efficient form of

transportation, given that it is entirely subterranean. Utilising two separate underground metro systems, one for freight and one for people, would entirely eliminate the need for vehicles on the streets of the city. Streets could be narrow and entirely devoted to pedestrian use.

- **Canal boat transportation.** People love water and watery environments. Although it may not be the speediest form of transportation, experience tells us that water transport is often low in cost and aesthetically pleasing. Canal boats powered by battery, fuel cell or small natural gas engines would be quiet and non-polluting. Waterways are also useful for the transport of heavy, low-value materials goods, such as building materials. These are far too heavy and bulky for the automated material transport system.
- **Walking.** The oldest and most healthy form of transportation. Traditional city streets were devoted entirely to the pedestrian and were quiet and safe. In a modern pedestrian city, emergency services, such as ambulance, police and fire would either use helicopter transportation, or above ground waterways, as in Venice.
- **Electric tram systems.** These have been introduced into a large number of European cities. They do not consume fossil fuels and are therefore pollution free. They can also be integrated into existing road networks. The noise and visual impact of tram systems is still a problem. They also necessitate wide and land-inefficient streets. They are therefore less desirable than underground train networks, although they are much cheaper.

UTILISING SPACE MORE EFFICIENTLY

Most modern suburban housing estates are extremely sparse and diffuse. People attempt to distance themselves from their neighbours and the road, to the greatest possible extent. Most suburban roads must be at least thirty feet wide, in order to accommodate two lanes of road vehicles and pedestrian pavements. The majority of homes also have front gardens, which distance them from the



noise and pollution of the street. Large back gardens, while being pleasant, private and secluded, consume a large amount of suburban land.

The construction of most modern homes is also extremely land inefficient. The huge majority of suburban homes are either single or double storey, with the upper storey tapered, giving it a smaller total floor space to the ground floor. This is inefficient. In order to maximise the efficiency of land use, we would seek to obtain the maximum amount of living space per unit area of urban land. In order to maximise the quality of life of the city inhabitants, each home should have a copious amount of floor space, but for efficiency and environmental reasons, it should consume the minimum amount of land.

An obvious method of achieving this is to build tall, thin homes. The Old Dutch, gabled houses of Amsterdam are good examples. The Netherlands contains many interesting examples of land efficient construction. For centuries, these people have struggled to maximise the output of their land, with some interesting results. Many of their old houses are beautifully decorated with artistic brickwork and elegant mouldings. Along with Venice in Italy and Bruges in Northern Belgium, the Old Dutch cities provide interesting insights that will allow us to maximise the benefits of our compact cities.

Using modern materials it is also possible for us to achieve a land saving measure that was unavailable to the 16th century Dutch. We can build secluded and attractive rooftop gardens. The weight of the lawn, the earth and the garden fixings will most likely necessitate that the houses have a more robust framework than exists in most modern homes.

HEALTHY STREETS

Many of the older streets of York and Canterbury appear peculiarly narrow. In the modern age, we are accustomed to large, noisy streets due to the demands of the motor vehicle. All modern urban roads must be built to accommodate them, with more parked on the sides of the pavement. This necessitates wide streets. It also makes the street a dangerous and uncomfortable place to be. Parked vehicles tend to clog up streets and walkways, giving a cramped and untidy impression.

Entirely pedestrian streets can be much narrower. They need not accommodate road vehicles of any kind. Some important streets in Venice are just 3 feet wide! This is narrow even by pedestrian standards. Removing the car from the street gives us a large degree of versatility. We may decide, for example, that we do not favour tarmac. Instead, we may choose to pave our streets with natural stone, rather than tar or concrete. This gives a more natural and aesthetically pleasing appearance. Popular choices are Granite and Sandstone. Mosaic footpaths are an interesting possibility too.

EASING OVERCROWDING

One of the objections raised against compact cities is the perceived problem of overcrowding. This was certainly a problem in 19th century London and as tourism has accelerated, it has become a problem in modern day Venice. Nineteenth century London was enormously overcrowded. All transportation of people and material goods, had to take place by road. Streets tended to be narrow and large families of up to 20 people lived in tiny terrace houses. The situation became quite intolerable and disease and fire were constant problems in

Victorian London.

Modern compact cities are likely to be very different. The first notable difference is that the homes, despite their land efficient nature, will be spacious. Each will have its own rooftop garden. The houses are also likely to have at least three floors. The family size has decreased. It is unlikely that many modern British people will choose to have more than 6 children. People within the city will have a choice between at least three different modes of transportation, by foot, by underground or by canal boat. Most material goods will travel beneath the surface of the city in automated subway systems. With the absence of horses, large carts or road vehicles of any kind, the perception of overcrowding is also enormously reduced. The streets will also be extremely clean and quiet.

ATTRACTIVE ARCHITECTURE

The late Nineteenth century ushered in a new era of mass-produced construction methods for the UK. Before this time, constructing a house was a large individual project for a wealthy family. Before 1900, there appeared to be much more room for artistic licence in building design than in subsequent years. As a result, it was not uncommon for the exterior of wealthy family homes to be elaborately decorated with stone, artistic brickwork and plaster mouldings. We see many beautiful old buildings in British cities. The brickwork and construction of many Lancashire cotton mills was wonderfully artistic. The buildings look impressive, symbols of grandeur and power and artistic invention. The architect of this era was as competent an artist as he was a civil engineer.

Modern day houses and buildings appear bland in comparison. The mass produced housing estates of the 1950's and 1960's are a good example. Every house in the estate is manufactured to the same or roughly the same set of plans. They are all carelessly constructed from exactly the same materials, using exactly the same techniques; the same ugly, brown, corrugated tiles lined their roofs, identical bricks went into their walls. The awful concrete driveways and tarmac pavements. Absolutely no individuality or artistic skill was allowed. The idea was to produce tens of thousands of 'acceptable' homes as quickly and as cheaply as possible, in order to maximise the construction companies' profit margins. Many mass produced homes were not so much ugly, as bland. They seem to lack 'taste'. Compare these homes to some of the more traditional stone or redbrick architecture in places like York or Oxford.

CONCLUSION

Despite the passing of time and technological progress, traditional city designs such as Bruges, Florence, Venice, Amsterdam, Canterbury and York are more popular now than ever before. That is because they all manifest to varying degrees some of the key principles of humanised cities such as gardens and parklands, smallness and compactness, pedestrianisation and waterways. Despite the demands of modern life, these cities can still be the model for the modern city of the future. Indeed, our technological progress and abilities are now such that the creation and maintenance of such cities is now easier than it ever has been. As a radical party which wants to build a modern, humanised country, the BNP needs to embrace the key principles of building modern, humanised cities.

Elizabethan Swashbucklers #I

By Sea Dog

Francis Drake was born in Tavistock, Devon, in 1542. His devoutly religious family was very ordinary, certainly not rich or powerful. When Francis was still a small boy, the Catholic Queen Mary came to the throne, and there were religious disturbances in Devon. The family left, and moved to Chatham in Kent where for a time they lived on an old, laid-up ship. Drake's father became a Protestant preacher. These early experiences had a profound effect on the young Francis. The Protestant religion was to be one of the most important things to him throughout his life. On his voyage around the world he led religious services on board ship twice a day.

Boy Sailor

Drake first started going to sea while living in Chatham, at the age of twelve or thirteen. He was an apprentice on a small trading ship which was left to him when the master died. After selling this ship, he returned to Devon and sailed with his relative John Hawkins. Together they made the first English slaving voyages, bringing African slaves to work in the 'New World.'

Spanish ships returning home laden with silver from their new conquests in South America became a major attraction. Drake attacked such ships, and when successful in capturing them, took their treasure for himself and for his Queen. He also raided Spanish and Portuguese ports in the 'New World' and the Atlantic. On Drake's voyage to Panama in 1572-3, he was helped by cimarrones, former slaves, who had escaped to live in the forest and mountains as outlaws. Many were prepared to help the English as they blamed the Spanish for their position. One cimarrone in particular, named Diego, became especially close to Drake, accompanying him to England and then around the world.

Global adventurer

Drake's circumnavigation of the globe took three years, from 1577 to 1580. The expedition, which started off as a major raid on the West Indies, was made up of five ships, manned by 164 seamen, sailing out of Portsmouth, with Drake himself on the Pelican. Upon reaching America, Drake was worried that his ships might get separated from each other, so he gave orders for two of them to be destroyed. Then the Marigold was lost, with all her crew, and the Elizabeth turned back and sailed home. By October 1578, as the company started up the western coast of South America, there were just 58 left, all on the Pelican, which Drake renamed the Golden Hind.

As Drake sailed further up the coast, he plundered Spanish ports in Chile and Peru capturing treasure ships as he went. His biggest prize was the Cacafuego. Drake sailed further north along the coast of the Americas than any other European until then. He landed in what is now California, naming it Nova Albion (New England) and claiming it for his Queen. He then continued across the Pacific to the East Indies, or Spice Islands. Six tons of cloves were loaded onto the ship. Later, half had to be tossed into the sea in order to free the ship from a reef. His route through the East Indies lay along the uncharted southern coast of Java. Here Drake discovered that Java was an island, not connected to a southern continent as the Dutch believed.

Discovery and combat

When he returned to England, the little Golden Hind was packed with spices and plundered Spanish gold. Queen Elizabeth dined with him on board at Deptford on the Thames, when he was knighted, a reward

which the King of Spain regarded as highly insulting. Drake's voyage might have been a triumph to the English, but it was destructive to the Spanish.

Drake was later involved in several other battles with the Spanish. In 1585 he and more than 1000 men attacked Santiago in the Cape Verde islands. As no treasure was found, he ordered the town to be burnt down. In 1586 he captured San Domingo in Hispaniola (now Haiti).

One of his most famous attacks was on Cadiz and Coruna in 1587. This incident is sometimes known as the 'singeing of the King of Spain's beard.' In a daring raid, between twenty and thirty ships were sunk or captured. Perhaps of even more importance, though, was the destruction of supplies intended for King Philip's planned Spanish Armada. Because of the attack, the Armada was delayed and the Spanish were short of some important supplies for their fleet. They were also forced to use unseasoned wood for barrels, as Drake had destroyed the seasoned wood. Later on, this resulted in the rotting of many of their precious stocks of food for the Armada crews.

Victory against the Spanish Armada

Sir Francis Drake was very active in the Armada battles of 1588. One of the most famous incidents involving Drake was when the Spanish flagship, the Rosario, collided with another ship. It lost its mast and became separated from the rest of the Spanish fleet. Drake captured it, even though he had been given the job of tracking the Armada with his stern lantern alight to guide all the other English ships following him. The prize of the Rosario must have been too difficult to resist. The ship was taken without a single shot being fired, still with the royal money chest on board.

Sir Francis Drake died at sea off the coast of Panama, in Nombre de Dios Bay. He had been suffering from dysentery for several days and in January 1596 he finally died. His body was placed inside a lead casket and he was then slipped overboard. Two other ships, his most recent prizes, were sunk near his body. He was about 54 years old.



Speaker's CORNER

P.O.BOX 107, WIGTON, CUMBRIA, CA7 0YA, ENGLAND/ Email: identitymatters@yahoo.co.uk

Dear Sir,

As is now common knowledge, the Ulster Branch of the British National Party has announced that it is to contest the next European Elections in June 2004. The statement was released to a small number of local journalists, who in the past have given reasonably fair coverage to our party.

What resulted was, by local standards, media frenzy. Follow up coverage resulted in *The Belfast Telegraph*, local TV, teletext, and the Regional Organiser; Andy McLorie was interviewed on Irish Radio. All again, fair and constructive journalism. Then a bombshell hit. The Sunday papers that had had a preview of 'Young, Nazi and Proud' had a field day. Let me be blunt, Mark Collett's comments which were to be broadcast on the Monday evening were, in relation to Northern Ireland, disastrous.

Let this be a lesson and let me state here categorically the views of the Ulster membership. Some members on the mainland have in the past held romanticised views of various paramilitary organisations here in Ulster. Perhaps 25 to 30 years ago some of these sympathies might, to a certain degree, have been justified. This is in absolute terms, no longer the case.

The BNP's position is quite clear. All paramilitary organisations, from whatever political background should immediately disband. Their members should integrate themselves into their local communities channelling their energy into community, or if they wish political, initiatives. The authorities should be informed of the whereabouts of all paramilitary weaponry, which should then be immediately destroyed, and everyone should give their full and complete support to the Police Service of Northern Ireland. Everyone, regardless of political opinion should be able to go about his business completely unhindered. In the present time anyone convicted

of paramilitary activity should be dealt with in the harshest possible terms by the Judiciary system.

The Ulster BNP, under the dynamic leadership of Andy McLorie, is making massive strides forward in its organisation and ambition, which will include the publication of a forthcoming policy document in relation to the province and the contesting of the 2004 European Elections.

The policy document in question, will for the first time in British National Party history, give an in-depth analysis and policy statement on a wide range of issues such as how we believe our province should be governed and how we will begin to dismantle the sectarian curse which has dogged our people from the foundation of the State. One of the core arguments within this document will be our belief that Northern Ireland should be granted greater autonomy within a strongly federated British Isles. In essence the BNP will be setting out its stall as a Post-Unionist party. We will set out our vision for Ulster in the 21st Century as opposed to our rivals who are still characterising the politics of the 19th.

And there we come to an important point with the use of the term rivals. The BNP is an entity in Ulster in its own right. We no longer consider ourselves allies of Unionism or anybody else. We have our own vision for Ulster. So in future don't support or give a statement of support to any other group in Ulster, be it a Unionist faction, loyalist faction, orange order or whatever. Give your support to the only political force in the province to hold out the prospect of real hope to all the people of Northern Ireland - the British National Party!

**Yours sincerely,
Gary Willis
Ulster**

Dear Sir,

I am getting more and more disheartened by 'P.C' indoctrination of youngsters in our schools.

My youngest daughter is now 15, and attends a school in south Birmingham. Last year whilst her group class were being 'taught politics', she was presented with a list of 'good guys and bad guys'. Needless to say the BNP was included on the 'bad guys' list. She did make a point of questioning this to her teacher while also mentioning that her Dad is a member of the BNP. As a result, she was totally ignored for the rest of the lesson. I was all for taking this up with the teacher concerned, but she persuaded me not to 'rock the boat'.

My partner's 13-year-old daughter attends another school nearby and she and her fellow pupils were NOT ALLOWED to observe the 2 minutes silence on Monday 11/11, despite them actually asking to be allowed to do so! She is also being pushed into learning Islam in RE. She usually enjoys this subject, and had got really good marks previously. But being as she has no interest in Islam, she is now being marked down. Needless to say, Christianity is nowhere to be seen!

Dare I suggest a 'league table' of schools be started, to

pinpoint which areas etc are behaving in the most atrocious manner? I can only assume that this is the tip of the iceberg! I'm sure that there must be many more parents out there who feel the same.

**Yours faithfully
Malcolm Doughty
Birmingham**

Dear Sir,

Many congratulations to Robin Evans — King of Blackburn — Canute couldn't turn the tide, but we can!

**John Phazey,
Sutton Coldfield**

Dear Sir,

As a supporter of your kind of politics for more than 30 years, I can't tell you how happy I am that my town is now represented among the growing number of BNP councillors.

One extra piece of good news from Blackburn is the contrast between the reaction of the far left to the victory of BNP councillor Robin Evans and the election of two council-

lors for the long defunct National Party in the 1970s.

Then, its organisers said a massive march of Communists and immigrants to have attracted 7,000 people. Yet the Saturday after Robin was elected, a "mass demonstration" called by the Anti-'Nazi' League attracted little more than 30 (thirty) elderly freaks and pig ugly lesbians.

I work for the same Labour-run Blackburn council which last week told workers living in Mill Hill that if they voted BNP they'd be sacked, so please don't print my name or address, but good luck for the future and congratulations to Robin Evans and his team of local heroes.

**A Patriot
Blackburn**

Dear Sir,

I read with interest your article on the Victory in the recent issue of Identity. I would, however, like to point out what I believe to be an error.

You explained that the term "On the fiddle" was connected to the fiddles, or raised edges of tables. These, of course, are to prevent items from sliding off during heavy weather. Indeed, I have them fitted to the table on my modest-sized boat.

Nevertheless, these fiddles have nothing whatsoever to do with the expression mentioned. The origin of this is that when the anchor was being weighed, it was "All hands to the capstan!"

Sailors always worked better and more efficiently in these and similar tasks when accompanied by a lively jig. A seaman would sit on the capstan with a violin, or fiddle and play while the rest of the crew were working hard at the capstan bars, hence it was an enviable position to be in and was described as being "On the fiddle"

Q.E.D!

**John G. Wood,
Sheffield.**

We are grateful to Mr. Wood for his correction. We would only like to point out that we received our information from our tour guide on the Victory Tour! — ED

Dear Sir,

Let us for goodness sake admit that we are tribal. All of human society is based on tribalism. A tribe is a group of people with common ancestry living in a certain area. We all thrive best in our own culture among our own people. A nation's people define their own unique culture. Let us forget this nonsense about: one world, one race, one culture; it only causes grief and conflict. When the Roman Empire collapsed its inhabitants reverted to tribalism, which is the natural order. When the British Empire collapsed its inhabitants reverted to tribalism and nationalism; thus fulfilling their basic need for ethnic and cultural identity. Empires suppress the natural order of tribalism.

The sources of conflict in Africa and Asia, and indeed in Europe, are basically tribal, ethnic or racial (Though they sometimes use religion as an excuse). It is of extreme national importance that the members of a nation are able to talk of We and of Us, in other words that they have a fellowship and mutual identity. Without this there is only confusion resulting

in the disintegration of the society. Loss of identity is very unhealthy; we need a common sense of history.

It is not possible to integrate minorities from radically different cultures; to attempt to do so is a waste of expense. That the European Union is seriously considering inviting Turkey to join demonstrates how ridiculous the union has become. Turkey is not a European land and it does not have a European culture — it is Islamic.

**Yours sincerely,
Philip Smeeton,
Oslo
Norway**

Dear Sir,

I want to congratulate the BNP on another victory in the UK. I wish we had a political party such as yours in the US, but were so stuck in Liberal mode that it's going to take a lot of work to get one up and running.

I hope you have a lot more successes and wish you the best of luck with your new council positions.

From a friend across the pond,

**Ryan Sawyer
New York
USA**

Dear sir,

While the firemen are to be applauded for making things hot for useless Tone and his wretched Government perhaps, since there are fifty applicants for every fireman's job, those firemen who are dissatisfied with their pay ought to quit the service and clear off, so making room for some of those applicants who would be only too pleased to fill the resulting vacancies at the present level of pay. A strike, after all, is a form of blackmail and the taxpayers are the victims.

Of course, all the squabbling about pay is only so much smoke. The heart of the fire lies in the long smouldering enmity between Old and New labour.

Andy Gilchrist, the Chairman and mouthpiece of the FBU is a dyed in the wool Marxist, and he is cynically using the unsuspecting firemen as a rod for Tone's back. That is why the figure of 40% was demanded — it was unreasonably high, and Gilchrist knew perfectly well that it was; he did not want a quick settlement; he wanted a protracted squabble to let Tone know that the flame of Old Labour was still burning.

This orchestrated strike is the first skirmish in what will become a war of attrition between Old and New Labour as each group of public services in its turn, takes on Tone and his gang. Meanwhile, we will have to suffer.

**NG Charnley
Blackpool**

Dear Sir,

Having seen Mr Griffin's comments and Mark Collett's comments on the BNP's Website, I would like to say that I wholeheartedly support the courageous decision taken by Mr Griffin in dismissing Mr Collett as the leader of the YBNP. It clearly demonstrates the party's desire to avoid any connection with unsavoury policies and attitudes.

**Jim Marrow,
email**

Happy memories in the Ribble Valley

IAN BUCKLEY explores the history, traditions and attractions of this lovely area of Britain



It's quite a relief to realize that outside the careworn and decayed urban parts of Britain you can still find a few places that are still as our land should be. The Ribble Valley and Forest of Bowland in northern England is pre-eminently such a place — as those who attended this year's Red White and Blue festival in this beautiful part of our country will undoubtedly testify.

Here are heather covered hills and wide river valleys dotted with whitewashed stone farmhouses — in some cases still lived in by the same families that built them centuries earlier. Almost every byway in the district seems to lead off into an intriguing glimpse of our nation's past.

ANCIENT HERITAGE

Down a winding farm lane just outside Ribchester, for instance, you'll find the Stydd church. This building dates back to the reign of King Stephen, over 850 years ago, and the originally much larger complex here was one of the homes of a crusading military-religious order, the Knights Hospitaller.

Those who like medieval architecture will be interested in the two massively built gatehouses of Whalley Abbey, each with a separate pedestrian and vehicle entrance. Much of the abbey church has disappeared but the monastic remains of Whalley Abbey are still quite extensive. In the nearby churchyard are three Celtic crosses which are over 1000 years old.

When the monasteries like Whalley were dissolved during the sixteenth century, it meant the end of a tradition of social service and care provided by the monks. The transfer of property and wealth into the hands of speculators and merchants that took place at this time was to be unequalled until the privatisations of the 1980s and 90s. The last abbot of Whalley, John Paslew, paid with his life for his opposition to this policy of Henry VIII.

STEEPED IN HISTORY

Around five miles west of Whalley is the neat village of Hurst Green. The author of *Lord of the Rings* and noted Anglo-Saxon scholar J.R.R. Tolkien was a regular patron of

the village pub the Shireburn Arms in the late 1940s. The extensive grounds of Stonyhurst College, the famous public school, are just a short walk from Hurst Green village.

The nucleus of this much-enlarged college is the twin-towered Elizabethan house built by Sir Richard Shireburn. In the Great Hall of this building you can still see the long oak table on which Oliver Cromwell slept (presumably uncomfortably!) before the Battle of Preston.

Stonyhurst College has an interesting record in the field of scientific and technological advancement. It was the first public building in Britain to have gas lighting (1811).

In addition to its noted astronomical record, the College was also the site of one of the earliest government stations for recording weather statistics. That was in the early Victorian era, long before "government statistics" become just about synonymous with lies!

THE SLAIDBURN STONE

A good all-round introduction to the history of the area is provided by the Slaidburn Heritage Centre, which occupies a pair of 18th century cottage and workshop in Church Street, Slaidburn, about six miles from Clitheroe. Here the most important exhibit is the Slaidburn Stone, which was first found in a wall in the village. The sculpture, over 1000 years old, depicts a scene from the 'Lay of Volund' from the Norse collection of verse called the Edda.



Whalley Abbey ruins are open all year (small fee)

Stonyhurst College is open to the public during July-August (fee), but the College Chapel can be viewed all year.

Slaidburn Heritage Centre is open all year (closed Mon-Wed in winter season) and admission is free.

[illegible]

- ▲ **ASYLUM** seeker leaflet drawing attention to the invasion of the British Isles by 'refugees'. Price £8 for 1,000.
- ▲ **CRIME** leaflet drawing attention to the explosion of insecurity and lawlessness on our streets. Price £8 for 1,000.
- ▲ **IMMIGRATION** leaflet on the revelation that Britons will be a minority within 60 years. Price £8 for 1,000.
- ▲ **POWERFUL** A4 leaflet drawing attention to the large number of child deaths resulting from paedophile activity. Price £10 for 1,000.
- ▲ **FARMING** leaflet on Government betrayal of our farmers and BNP policies for our rural economy. Price £8 for 1,000.

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LABOUR CLUTCHING AT STRAW IN BLACKBURN



"We had the far right (sic) in Blackburn 26 years ago when they won two seats in Shadsworth. But there the whole community decided they wouldn't have it."

Foreign Secretary and Blackburn MP Jack Straw, May 5th 2002, after the BNP victories in Burnley.

"I would hope that people vote Labour, but if they don't I would hope they vote for one of the mainstream parties (and not the BNP)".

Jack Straw, November 20th 2002, the day before the Mill Hill election

"This result will not obstruct our efforts to build a multi-religious community in the town."

Jack Straw, November 22nd, after the BNP's election victory in Blackburn.



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Please complete and return to: The Secretary, PO Box 51, Oundle PE8 6WQ

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I enclose a family membership fee of £35 for one year (please give your name and address on this side and names and ages of others on separate paper) ☐

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